

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

POODH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 22nd September, 1877.

(POLITICAL.)

GENERAL.

THE *Málwá Akhbár* of the 12th September says that the people cannot possibly be expected to be in a prosperous condition since taxes are imposed upon them, the land revenue enhanced, the pay of the public servants decreased, jagirs confiscated, no endowments granted to sacred buildings, and while the Government carries on mercantile speculations. Thus, the Government enriches itself in these and many other ways at the expense of the people. Moreover, those very institutions which the Government has established for our good tend to ruin us. Courts of justice have been established, and learned judges are appointed to administer justice. But the burden of the pay of the judges falls upon the people, which is realized in the shape of a stamp fee tax. It was thought that the people being unacquainted with the law could not talk to the judge, and, therefore, pleaders have been called

into existence, and the litigants have to pay the pleaders' fees. There are several courts of appeal one above the other. Litigation is indeed ruinous to the people. The people cannot derive any benefit from a greedy ruler. In these days it is also difficult for the people to earn their livelihood by engaging in trade and commerce, because the Government itself carries on trade and commerce. To say nothing of other instances, the Government replenishes its treasury from the sale of manure. We learn from the Puránas that the former Rajas, such as Kárt Vírya, &c., used to protect the people by assuming all manner of different forms, such as, that of Indra, Váyu (wind or air), Varuna (the sea god), Agni (fire), &c. The same is the case with our present rulers. They practise all kinds of trades. They are bankers, cloth merchants, grain-dealers, shoe-makers, shepherds, fuel-sellers, drivers, sweepers, &c. Pimping is the only calling which they are not yet known to practise. There are hundreds of harlots in every city. No less than forty thousand dancing girls are to be found in Bombay alone. If our rulers were to adopt this calling also, those poor women would hardly be able to earn their livelihood. In short, our evil destiny, or the avarice of our rulers, and the oppressions of their ministers or councillors, have ruined the people and also made them lawless. About two years ago peasant riots took place in the Supa province. To pay the increased revenue the cultivators were compelled to borrow money from the bankers. These loans swelled with the court costs necessarily proved ruinous to the cultivators. The enhancement of revenue and the decay of trade are the two causes of the growing poverty of the people. The paramount power and the feudatories should try to improve the condition of the people.

Circulation,
945 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* of the 19th September says that it is justly admitted not only by the Natives of India but by the whole world that the subjects of the English Government enjoy more liberty

than those of any other Government. France is a wise and great European power, but the people do not enjoy full liberty. The recent case of M. Gambetta illustrates the truth of our remarks. The liberty of the subject is very beneficial to the country; and looking from this stand point the British rule is a real blessing to India, and we pride ourselves in being under the British rule. But the violence and oppression of English officers over the natives provoke hatred against them. A Benares contemporary informs us that an engine-driver killed his servant with a blow in Rangoon and was punished with imprisonment for fourteen days. Alas! Ye white men, is it for this purpose that Heaven has made you white and exalted you to your present eminent position in the world? Do these acts bear out your assertion that you look with an eye of equality upon the black and the white? Is it these qualities which constitute your civilisation? When other nations call you civilised, then only we will also call you so. Every man can call himself what he pleases. Your own neighbour, a Frenchman, on his return from his Indian visit, says that there are indeed good Englishmen in India, but these are only men of respectable birth. The common run of Anglo-Indians are very ill-tempered. They despise natives as dogs and cats. Hardly a day passes on which they do not commit some act of violence towards the natives. But the natives too are not altogether without fault. They have ruined the country by their low cringing and fawning upon Europeans.

We know of many cases in which Europeans have killed natives. The plea of insanity or drunkenness has invariably been urged in defence of the murderer, or the doctors have declared the deceased to have died from an enlargement of the spleen. The murderers have always been acquitted or visited with nominal punishment. But if a native were to kill a European, and even if he were really insane or drunk at the time, he would be condemned to the gallows or sentenced to imprisonment for life. This is just the reason why a native

submits to blows at the hands of a European without offering any resistance. If the distinction of creed and colour were not recognised, the natives would readily pay the Englishmen in their own coin, and soon teach them good manners. We do not say that this is the fault of the Government. The Government does not forbid the exaction of life for life from Englishmen, nor does it say that they are more beloved by Heaven than the natives. All the fault lies with the English press, and the Government is at fault inasmuch as it trusts the English press. Mr. Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, trusting the *Englishman*, which is a mortal enemy of the natives, charged the Native press at a late darbar with disloyalty, especially mentioning the *Hindu Patriot* and the *Indian Mirror* by name. Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple hold just the opposite opinion. They have declared on several occasions that they do not doubt the loyalty of the Natives press.

Circulation,
230 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* of the 18th September says that the province of Oudh is afflicted by two calamities this year, the amalgamation and a famine caused by drought. The politics of our wise Government are really incomprehensible. Even the shrewdest men are baffled in their efforts to fathom the deep policy of the Government. Its slightest touch is sufficient to destroy whole kingdoms. The province of Oudh was wrested from Wajid Ali Sháh on the plea that anarchy prevailed in the province. An appeal was made to England against the annexation, but to no purpose. The means of earning a livelihood are scarce. The imposition of the license tax has aggravated the evil. In a fit of insanity caused by listless inactivity the Government cast a glance all over India and decided upon the absorption of Oudh into the North-Western Provinces. The amalgamation is said to have been effected on economical grounds. But a saving of not more than two or three lakhs a year will be effected. The trades and industries will seriously suffer by the amalgamation. All

the head offices of Oudh have been abolished. All classes of the people are displeased with the amalgamation, and have sent up a protest to England, but all in vain. There is no one to listen to them. The people have no right to interfere in political affairs. The memorial lay for a long time at Naini Tal, and has after all been sent—Heaven only knows in how mutilated a shape—to Simla, where it now lies freezing in the snow, while the Viceroy is busy looking after the sufferers of Madras.

TURKEY.

The *Dabdabai Sikandri* of the 17th September states on the authority of the *Kashful Akhbār* that the Nawab of Junagarh has contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the Turkish Relief Fund.

Circulation,
352 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mitra Vilās* of the 17th September, after referring to the religious intolerance of the Musalmans, rebukes those Hindus who have contributed donations towards the Turkish Relief Fund. The famine-stricken people of Madras should have been the first objects of their charity.

Circulation
200 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 18th September publishes the letter which Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C.S.I., has received from the honorary treasurer of the Stafford House Committee, and some extracts from the last report of the committee.

Circulation,
343 copies.

The following is an extract from the remarks made by the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* in reference to the working of the committee:—

“The manner in which the work has been done and the zeal which the committee have displayed deserve the deepest gratitude of Musalmans, and shows to us in India how, in the advance of civilisation, humanity overcomes the barriers

of national difference. The name of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland will be remembered with gratitude not only by the Turks themselves; but also by their co-religionists in distant countries more especially in India. Nor will they forget the philanthropy displayed by private gentlemen who have undertaken onerous duties connected with the fund without any remuneration, and others who have spent their time and money in going to Turkey to help personally in advancing the objects of the committee. We have only to regret that large sums of money have been sent by private persons direct to Constantinople, and which we are afraid have not been properly disposed of."

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hindustan* of the 15th September, laments the death of the Maharaja of Kapurthala, and regrets to mention that many Native chiefs of the Panjab have died from the effects of drunkenness. In reference to the last four chiefs of Kapurthala, it may be asserted with certainty that they all died from the effects of over indulgence in sensual pleasures and spirituous liquors. The officers of the State cannot be altogether exculpated from blame in the matter. They never tried to check the evil habits of the late Maharaja, but rather encouraged them. These shameless officers are still present in the State. They represent themselves as being of noble birth, and are secretly bent on the ruin of the State. The Panjab Government should entrust the administration into the hands of its able and respectable officers during the interregnum.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrit-Dhara* of the 17th September, referring to the death of the late Maharaja of Kapurthala, says that the inhabitants of Kapurthala will have little reason for complaint if the Government entrust the administration of the State, during the minority of the young Maharaja, into the hands of Native regents as in Baroda.

The future administration of the Kapurthala State.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 15th September says that the Raja of Mundi is very fond of keeping prostitutes.

Circulation,
450 copies

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 18th September, writing from Hoshiyárpur (Panjab), complains that the Assistant Commissioner of Hoshiyárpur.

The misbehaviour of the Assistant-Commissioner of Hoshiyárpur. Commissioner of Hoshiyárpur, who is a European, is in the habit of calling every man a fool or an ass. He does not allow pleaders to plead freely before him. His manners are not gentle and polite. The writer once heard him say in the open court that he was not bound by the law and that therefore there was no need for pleaders to attend his court. He frequently tells suitors that there is no use in employing pleaders to defend their cases. He treats the pleaders with contempt. None but those officers who are corrupt, or whose pride makes them fancy themselves Lieutenant-Governors within the walls of the court, hate pleaders. If the Assistant Commissioner persists in his present line of conduct, some day he may have to pay dearly for it, as some offended or oppressed man may like to revenge himself.

Circulation,
137 copies

The *Panjabi Akhbár* of 15th September, in its column of "extracts" from English Newspapers, states that Mr. MacGill, an engine-driver, struck his servant with a blow at Rangoon. The servant died from the effects of the blow. The accused confessed before the Magistrate that he beat the deceased. But the Magistrate sentenced the accused to fourteen days' simple imprisonment only. In defence of his judgment the Magistrate stated that Mr. MacGill used to treat his servant with leniency. The editor asks the reader to direct his attention to the prevalence of national partiality. No one takes such Magistrates to task as deliver such able judgments. How long can Lord Lytton advise them?

Circulation,
325 copies.

Circulation,
212 copies

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 17th September complains of some unjust acts of the Engineer at Mirzapur. The injustice of the Engineer of Mirzapur. Two clerks were taken into service in the Engineering Department last year, they did not get their full pay when they were dismissed after finishing their work. A clerk of the Engineer's office has been dismissed without cause. Two other instances have been mentioned.

Circulation,
137 copies.

The *Akhyár-ul-Akhabár* of the 4th September republishes an article from the *Rajputana Akhabár*, which took it from the *Hindú Patriot*, about the murder of a mango-seller at Etáwah. The Magistrate had some quarrel with the mango-seller about the price of mangoes. The Magistrate ordered his servant to beat the latter. To please his master the servant gave him a sound beating from the effects of which he died. The Magistrate fined the servant Rs. 5 and also sentenced him to one week's simple imprisonment. The Government should make enquiries into this case.

On this the editor of the *Akhyár-ul-Akhabár* remarks that it is idle to expect that the Government will do anything in the matter. The deceased was killed by the servant of the Magistrate, an Englishman, and this is no crime. The sections of the Indian Penal Code apply only to the Natives. The Europeans resident in India are not subject to their operation. The truth of our remarks is evident from the circumstance that the fatal incidents of this nature are of no unfrequent occurrence, but no one takes any notice of them.

Circulation,
212 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 14th September complains that in the three Munsif's courts in the Amritsar district the commission charged by the courts on the sale of attached property is given to the Misl-khwans and not to the Naib-Sharafs who are properly entitled to it. Since the 1st of January, 1877, a Naib Sharaf has

been appointed in each Munsif's court in the Panjab. He has had to furnish a security for Rs. 200. He has to issue all the orders of the court. He sells by auction all the property that is attached by the court in execution of the decrees of decreeholders. There is a circular order of the chief court, Panjab, to the effect that the naib sharaf, or that officer who auctions the attached property, should get the commission. But this order is not observed in Amritsar.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 15th September also draws attention to the above grievance of the naib sharafs of the Munsif's courts in Amritsar.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 20th September says that in 1875 Mr. C. A. Elliott, as Secretary

Circulation,
700 copies.

The creation of new districts in the N.-W. P. to the Government, North-Western Provinces, asserted that to keep civilians of fourteen or fifteen years' standing in subordinate offices was a wanton waste of experience and ability which no Government would tolerate. In accordance with his views it was urged to create a few new districts to utilize the experience of officers of fourteen or fifteen years' standing. When the question came before the Government of India, it appointed a special committee, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Ashley Eden was made the president, to report upon the matter. The committee also recommended the cutting down of the large districts and the formation of some new districts. In his despatch of the 13th July, 1876, the Secretary of State empowered the Government of India to form at least eight new districts, provided that their formation would entail no additional cost upon the State. It appears from a recent telegram that the Government of India has decided upon the creation of five new districts for the present. These new districts will probably be Kasia, Ballia, Kirvi, Pilibhit, and Etah. The creation of these new districts without involving some additional expenditure is simply impossible. To burden the State with an additional expenditure, when the famine has strained the finances

to the utmost, is not only unnecessary but unjust, although the scheme is calculated to benefit and win the good will of five civilians who will be made district officers, and also to benefit the people by the increased efficiency of administration. The average population of a district in the North-Western Provinces is 1,000,000 men, and area 2,204 square miles. The supporters of the new scheme contend that it is unwise to place the management of such a large district into the hands of one officer. If the Government were to strictly act upon this principle, it would have to create some twenty or thirty new districts in Bengal and Madras alone. We are really surprised to find that Mr. Eden, who is well acquainted with the administration of Bengal, recommended the formation of new districts in the North-Western Provinces. To prevent a block in the promotion of civil servants, and avoid unnecessary expenditure for the future, the Government should import annually from England just as many young civilians as may suffice for the requirements of the public service.

Circulation,
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nusrat-ul-Akhbār* of the 11th September, who lately paid a visit to the Umballa jail, has contributed an article giving an account of the administration of the jail and pointing out certain defects. He was principally struck by three things, the shortness of time allowed for the instruction of prisoners, the vast difference in the treatment of European and Native prisoners, and the practice in force in the jail of shaving the beards of Musalman prisoners. Within the space of one hour the teacher had to collect some fifty or a hundred prisoners, to call the roll, to register the names of new prisoner students, to distribute the books among the prisoners, to teach them, and again to collect the books from them. For the Eurasian prisoners there is a nice building in the jail. It is divided into two rooms, and its walls are whitewashed. There happened to be a Eurasian prisoner in the jail at the time. He was seated in one of the rooms. He was provided with a table and a chair. One Native prisoner pulled his

pankah. Another cooked his food. He had all the luxuries of the table. He changed his clothes every third day. He had a copy of the Bible to read. He was provided with a snug bed. He had only to do some copying work. He had insulted a Government officer, and had been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in case of default to suffer imprisonment for one month. As he was too poor to pay the fine he elected the latter punishment. This kind of lenient treatment is not extended even to respectable natives. The Hindu prisoners were allowed to keep a lock of hair on the crown of the head, the Sikh prisoners were allowed to keep their beards and hair, while the Musalmans were compelled to shave their beards, which their religion strictly forbids. In the end, the writer makes the following suggestions :—That respectable Natives should receive the same lenient treatment in jails as Europeans and Eurasians ; that the beards of Musalmans should not be shaved ; that all prisoners should have liberty to perform their daily religious duties ; that some satisfactory arrangements should be made for the instruction of prisoners ; and that the funeral ceremonies of the dead should be properly performed.

EDUCATION.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 17th September, referring

Circulation,
300 copies.

The abolition of the Anglo-Sanskrit Department attached to the Benares College.

to the abolition of the Anglo-Sanskrit Department attached to the Benares College, says that the maintenance of this department involved an annual cost of nearly Rs. 1,200 which was borne partly by some native chiefs and partly by the Government. A misfortune or calamity has lately befallen the country. The native chiefs, the native public servants, and the Education Department alone have been made to suffer from it, and an attempt is made to lower the dignity of the native chiefs by interfering in the internal affairs of their States. The Government is now earnestly bent on reducing the public expenditure. A native is made to do work for Rs. 5 a month which formerly used to be done for Rs. 100

a month. In the Education Department the salaries of school masters are reduced, the tuition fees are increased, and schools are abolished. The depreciation of silver and the Deccan famine are declared to be the causes which have necessitated the retrenchment of public expenditure. The Anglo-Sanskrit Department, which had been in existence for the last twenty or twenty-five years, has been abolished. A memorial has been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction praying that the private funds attached to this department should be transferred to the Sanskrit Department.

The same paper has also the following article in English on the same subject :—

“This department will be abolished from the 1st of October next. Dr. Thebaut, the Professor, has been provided for, and the services of two other teachers have been dispensed with, with strong hopes given of course of their reappointment whenever an opportunity should happen. The students of this department are the greatest sufferers. Here they were provided with an education which their means, age, and leisure would not permit them to attain in the English Department. We are forbidden to offer any opinion in this case as Government has taken a strong resolution, and has decided to do away with a department which in spite of the progress which it evinced is in their opinion a useless burden on the State. We are, however, by no means the less justified in saying that the students of this department of the college have, some of them, attained to high posts under the State, and have proved themselves worthy of the educational assistance which the Government has been giving them. One particular advantage of this department we shall not forget to mention. It has engendered a desire for the acquisition of the English tongue in the minds of those who were far from its influence. I only need let my readers conceive the idea of a man, provided with a large family, of middle age, walking with a satchel, early in the morning to the college. One bearded

man of the same department has already expressed to us his wish of being admitted to one of the lower classes of the English department. Would such a man, under any other circumstances, be brought even to name English without his idea of utter hatred and abomination. In conclusion, we are not debarred from hoping that the authorities would restore, at least, one chair of the Anglo-Sanskrit in the college if they wish the influence of English education to reach that part of the Indian community which it did not touch before. We regret it could be otherwise."

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 15th September, in reviewing Circular No. 19, dated 16th July, 1877, of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, about the reduction of middle-schools in the Panjab, says that the circular will cause serious anxiety to the people, and will have the effect of practically preventing the children of the poor classes from receiving a middle-school education, and will thereby shut the door of public service against them.

F A M I N E .

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marahiti at Akola) of the 15th September, expresses gratitude to the Government for the relief it has rendered to the famine-stricken people in the Deccan. The Government also deserves our gratitude for the increased facilities of communication which it has introduced in the country. Grain is now easily and rapidly transported from one part of the country into another, and thus the effects of a famine are neutralized. But the people of a province are well or badly off according to the turn of mind of their Governor. The people of the famine districts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies are in exactly the same circumstances, but the Governors of the two presidencies hold quite different opinions as to the needs and requirements of the people. Sir Richard Temple maintains that one pound of

Circulation,
325 copies.

Circulation,
130 copies.

grain is a sufficient quantity of rations for one man, while the Duke of Buckingham condemns it as insufficient. The latter, thinking the Government relief to be inadequate to meet all cases of distress, has appealed to the public charity of England and India, while the former is quite indifferent in the matter.

RAILWAY AND POST OFFICE.

Circulation,
187 copies.

The *Akhyár-ul-Akhhár* of the 4th September complains that the railway peons, who stand near the booking-office at the Lucknow station at the time of the sale of tickets, illegally exact money from the passengers.

The illegal exactions of the railway peons at Lucknow.

Circulation,
327 copies.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhhár* of the 14th September says that according to the revised scale of postage charges on parcels, a man will have to pay 8 annas for a parcel weighing 40 tolas or below, but according to the old scale only 4 annas were charged on a parcel weighing 20 tolas, and only 6 annas on a parcel above 20 tolas up to 30 tolas. It will thus be seen that the revised scale is favourable to those men who have to send parcels weighing upwards of 40 tolas, but unfavourable to those who have to transmit light parcels weighing below 40 tolas. Since the poor classes of the people have generally to transmit only light parcels, and the average number of light parcels exceeds the average number of heavy parcels, the former scale of postage charges should be again introduced.

Revised scale of postage charges on parcels.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation
325 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhhár* of the 15th September, after referring to the generosity of the Government in rendering relief to the poor classes of people in times of distress, and to its non-interference with the grain trade, urges that it should exercise a check on the grain market. It should ask the grain-dealers to sell grain at a moderate price. If they continue to enhance prices, as they please, the poor classes of people that cannot afford to pay the enhanced prices will die of starvation, or

The abnormal rise of prices.

ring to the generosity of the Government in rendering relief to the poor

the Government will have to provide relief for them. In times of scarcity the Sikh rulers used to control the grain-market. If the Government will also see fit to adopt their policy, the outbreak of a famine in this part of the country may be prevented. True, an interference with free trade is opposed to sound principles of administration, yet there is no harm in resorting to it when it promises to benefit thousands of people. If it be feared that the interference of the Government will induce the grain-sellers to stop the sale of grain altogether, the municipal committees should undertake the grain trade.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 17th September, referring to the impending scarcity of grain in the North-Western Provinces, says that a fearful famine is about to break out in the country. In former famines heaps of dead bodies were daily thrown into the Ganges in Cawnpore. It is feared that the same scene will be acted over again in the country. How far the Government sympathises with the people is obvious from the circumstance that nine hundred maunds of grain are daily exported from this country for the famine districts in Madras and four hundred maunds for Europe. The prices are daily on the increase. The editor then rebukes the grain-merchants for exporting grain from these provinces. The alleviation of the distress of the people is impossible without the aid of the Government. But there is no hope that the Government will concern itself about this matter, because in the first place it has no leisure, and, in the second place, why should it think it necessary to waste its valuable time on popular measures which are looked upon by it as useless?

Circulation
300 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing under date the 12th December from Mirzapur, says that prices are daily rising in Mirzapur. The Government has ordered several relief

Rise of prices in Mirzapur.

works to be started. It should also increase the pay of those public servants who get below Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month, say, by one-third. Upwards of a hundred poor men went over to the Collector at his house and related to him their sufferings resulting from the scarcity. He told them, in reply, to submit a petition. Accordingly they filed a petition on Monday, but were ordered to be driven out of the Court.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 18th September says that drought is undoubtedly the original cause of the present dearth. But as the existing stock of grain is plentiful, the drought should not have affected the prices so rapidly. The causes that appear to have accelerated the rise of prices are these, that the rich classes of the community are purchasing large quantities of grain for their use for one year, and that the speculation in grain trade has considerably increased. If the Government were to forbid the storing up of grain by the rich and the selling and purchasing of grain by the traders of the same city among themselves, it might be possible to secure moderate prices.

A local correspondent of the *Nayar-i-Azam* of the 19th September, referring to the rise of prices in Moradabad, urges that the

Distress from scarcity
in Moradabad.

Government should compete with the grain-dealers and sell grain at a cheaper rate. In this time of distress the Government has aggravated the condition of the people by the imposition of the license tax. Men whose monthly income hardly amounts to Rs. 5 have been made to pay Rs. 8 as license tax. It is really funny that Seth Lakhmi Chand has had to pay Rs. 16, so also Gulab, a poor perfumer or druggist of Moradabad, whose total stock amounts to one hundred or two hundred rupees, was likewise assessed at Rs. 16. Since the Government expressed its intention to levy the license tax, symptoms of famine began to appear. Now that the tax has actually been introduced, famine has also broken out in good earnest. It is rumoured that some relief

Circulation,
90 copies.

works will be started for the support of the famine stricken people, but what will be done for the support of poor respectable classes of the community? The former will be able to earn their livelihood by labour, but the latter will die of starvation.

A local correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 14th September remonstrates at great length against the byelaw of the municipal committee of Amritsar relating to the cleaning of wells. The byelaw provides punishment for those who fail to clean their wells. But it will go very hard with those owners of wells who are too poor to bear the expense of cleaning their wells. A well or a pond is regarded as a charitable work, and therefore it is no uncommon thing to find wells sunk by poor widows out of their hard earned money, but then they can hardly afford to pay for the cleaning of their wells.

Circulation,
212 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 18th September, on the authority of its Narora correspondent, complains that the contractors are very dilatory in the payment of wages to the labourers employed in digging the canal at Narora. In this season of the year the Government opens this work as a relief work, but the good object which the Government has in view is to a great extent defeated by the circumstance that the contractors generally delay the payment of wages to the labourers, under the pretext that they themselves have not yet been paid by the Government for the work done. It would therefore be much better if the Government were to put a stop to the contract system.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār* of the 15th September denies the charge of disloyalty that is frequently urged against the Native press. The tone of the Native press is not seditious. We must confess that we sometimes come across objectionable articles in the

Circulation,
77 copies.

Native papers, which no Native would have dared to write, if he were not acquainted with the style of writing of the English press. The freedom of the English press induces the Native press to emulate the former in this respect. Besides, the circumstance that the Native press is not always cautious as to its language, should be attributed to the favour shown by some high officers to some editors of vernacular newspapers with a view to encourage the Native press. The decision of Sir William Muir in the case of Raghunath Thatta, the editor of the *Benares Akhbār*, was praiseworthy. He also issued very good instructions for the guidance of the district officers in such cases. The Native press plays the important part of an interpreter between the rulers and the children of the soil. Any article written in strong language or in a disrespectful tone towards the Government is not meant to be seditious. It only betrays the incapacity of the writer. If it is the object of the Government to suppress this evil, all it need do is to fix a limit to the liberty of the press, and any member of the press who transgresses that limit should be taken to task,]

Circulation,
230 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 18th September publishes a contributed article headed "The political gossip of a chandu-khana." The article is intended as a fling at the chandu-smokers. The following is the substance of the closing paragraph:—A chandu-smoker says that England is earnestly engaged in putting down the slave trade, and holy Russia is making vigorous exertions at a great expenditure of men and money to liberate the Christian subjects of the Porte, while the merciful Emperor of China has determined to better the condition of the chandu-smokers. He has already come as far as Kashgar, and will soon come to India through Central Asia. On his arrival here he is sure to abolish the opium-tax, and establish chandu-khanas all over the country. Opium will sell at a cheaper rate, and we will be much better off. Fortune has favoured drunkards and established British rule

in India. The drunkards can now freely indulge in spirituous liquors. Happy days must once come to us also. Ah! the Government purchases opium from us at two or four rupees a *seer*, and again sells it to us at Rs. 16 a *seer*.

(Three new journals have been recently started, *Sir Punch Hind*, a weekly comic paper at Lucknow; the *Hindi Pradip*, a monthly periodical at Allahabad; and the *Bharat Bandhu* a weekly paper at Aligarh).

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdū	Weekly	Sept. 14th, 1877.
2	Akhhār-i-'Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	19th "
3	Akhhār-i-Tamannai	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	20th "
4	Akhyar-ul-Akhhār	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4th "
5	Akmal-ul-Akhhār	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	16th "
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Bi-weekly	15th & 18th, 1877.
7	Allahabad Akhbār	Allahabad	Urdū	Daily	Sept. 17th to 22nd, 1877.
8	Almorah Akhbār	Almorah	Hindī	Bi-monthly	Sept. 15th, 1877.
9	Anjuman-i-Akhhār	Sháhjahánpur	Urdū	Ditto	" "
10	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	" "
11	Anjuman-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	14th "
12	Benares Akhbār	Benares	Hindī	Ditto	13th "
13	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Ditto	Ditto	7th "
14	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Urdū	Ditto	17th "
15	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	16th "
16	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Hindī	Monthly	1st "
17	Jaipur Akhbār (Rajputana)	Jaipur	Urdū	Weekly	14th "
18	Jalwah Tūr	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	16th "
19	Kárnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	17th "
20	Kashi-Patrika	Benares	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-monthly	15th "
21	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Ditto	Hindī-English	Weekly	17th "
22	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdū	Ditto	18th "
23	Khair Khwah-i-Hind	itto	Ditto	Ditto	16th "

24	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Oudh</i>	...	...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	15th	"
25	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	...	...	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	18th	"
26	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	...	...	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	12th	"
27	<i>Malwad Akhbār</i>	...	...	...	Indore	...	Marahiti	...	Ditto	...	17th	"
28	<i>Marwār Gazette</i>	...	...	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdū	...	Ditto	...	16th	"
29	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	...	...	...	Lucknow	...	Urdū	...	Tri-monthly	...	11th	"
30	<i>Mihir-i-Darakshashan</i>	...	...	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	17th	"
31	<i>Mitra Bilas</i> ...	...	...	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	16th	"
32	<i>Mufid-i-Hind</i> ...	...	...	...	Delhi	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	15th	"
33	<i>Muhib-i-Hind</i>	...	...	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	18th	"
34	<i>Mutlai-i-Nur</i>	...	...	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	19th	"
35	<i>Naiar-i-Azam</i> ...	...	...	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	16th	"
36	<i>Najm-ul-Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	10th & 17th,	"
37	<i>Nizam-ul-Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	1877.	"
38	<i>Nur-i-Afshan</i> ...	...	...	...	Ludhiana	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sept. 20th, 1877.	"
39	<i>Nur-ul-Absār</i>	...	...	...	Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	15th	"
40	<i>Nur-ul-Anwar</i>	...	...	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	22nd	"
41	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	17th	"
42	<i>Nusrat-ul-Islām</i>	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	17th to 22nd,	"
43	<i>Oudh Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	1877.	"
44	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sept. 18th, 1877.	"
45	<i>Panjab-i-Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	15th	"
46	<i>Patnala Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Patnala	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	17th	"
47	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	...	...	...	Meerut	...	Hindi-Urdū-English,	...	Ditto	...	13th & 20th.	"
48	<i>Qaisar-ul-Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Allahabad	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Sept. 16th, 1877.	"
49	<i>Rafah-i-'Am</i>	...	...	...	Sialkote	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	"	"
50	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	...	...	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	15th & 18th,	"
51	<i>Rohilkhand Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	1877.	"
52	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhhār</i>	...	...	...	Bhawulpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sept. 15th, 1877.	"
		...	...	...		...		...		...	10th & 17th.	"

List of papers examined.—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.
53	Safir-i-Hindustán	Amritsar	Urdú	Weekly	Sept. 15th, 1877.
54	Saiad-ul-Akbbár	Delhi	Hindí-Urdú	Tri-monthly	" 20th "
55	Sir Punch Hind	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	" 15th "
56	Shola-i-Tár	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	" 18th "
57	Tohfah-i-Káshmir	Srinagar	Ditto	Ditto	" 15th "
58	Urdú Akbbár	Akola	Maráhtí	Ditto	" " "
59	Urdú Akbbár (Akola)	Ditto	Urdú	Ditto	" " "
60	Vakil-i-Hindustán	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th "
61	Vrit Dhára	Dhár	Maráhtí	Ditto	" 17th "

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